

THE GAZETTE-NEWS.

Published Weekly at
DAYTONA, FLORIDA.

Never judge a man by the silk umbrella he carries; he may have left a cotton one somewhere if its place—Chicago Daily News.

Dead ancestors said to occupy too much of the arable land in China. Families would be less frequent if the country was not a vast cemetery.—N. Y. Sun.

A thousand packets of shamrock seed, the gift of a resident of Cork to the duke of York were lately sent to South Africa. Their contents will be sown upon the graves of Irish soldiers.—N. Y. Sun.

The exports of Palestine for the last year amounted to a value of \$1,580,000. The imports being \$1,950,000. The whole trade of Palestine in 1900 exceeded the trade of 1898 by a little over \$385,000, and exceeded the trade of 1897 by almost \$500,000.—N. Y. Sun.

Ants can stand extremes of heat and cold. Forty-eight hours' exposure to frost will not kill them and one sort has been observed to build its nest in a blacksmith's forge.—Science.

A small parish in Zurich canton has recently been endeavoring to procure a loan of \$7,500, but is unable to offer any security other than the village cemetery and a suicides' morgue. Both of these being in use, the negotiations have hung fire, the bank declining to take in pawn such gawdies pledges.—N. Y. Sun.

Moths fly against the candle flame because their eyes can bear only a small amount of light. When, therefore, they come within the light of the candle they are overpowered and their vision confused, and as they cannot distinguish objects they pursue the light itself and fly against the flame.—Chicago Chronicle.

The late Senator Davis was known as one of the foremost students of Shakespeare of the present day, and in his home he had a magnificent library. A remarkable thing about this library was that there was not a single law book in the collection, for during the last 20 years of his life he made it a rule never to bring his business cards to his fireside.

An interesting and puzzling sight greets the visitor to Mount Moriah cemetery, Philadelphia. Some of the graves are three feet high and are topped up in the most secluded corner three tall shafts of rough hewn granite. They had been friends a long time and they agreed that as each died his shaft was to be broken and the fragments left where they fell. The second of the trio has just passed away and his column has been shattered, as was that of his former friend years ago. No fence incloses the strange monuments, and no names are carved on the granite.—Chicago Chronicle.

Signaling is but another name for oxygen starvation. The cause of signaling is most frequently worry. An interval of several seconds of silence, during which time the chest walls remain rigid until the imperious demand is made for oxygen, thus causing the deep inhalation. It is the expiration following the inspiration that is properly termed the sigh, and this sigh is simply an effort to the organism to obtain the necessary supply of oxygen.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A small stingless bee is found in the state of Simla, and in Tepl. The honey of these bees is not great in quantity, is dark colored, very liquid, and is said to be crystalline. Another peculiarity of the honey is that it has a decidedly sour or tart taste, and on this account it is much sought after as being a greater delicacy than the sweet honey of the tame bee. The reason these bees are small producers is that, as they are stingless, they are constantly robbed by the larger varieties, the tame bee being one of the robbers.

The largest toy factory in the world is in New York, where playthings in tin are manufactured literally by the million. It stands high in the city in tin turns out 1,000 distinct varieties in tin toys. No. 1 is a tin horse, No. 1,007 a tin whistler. The output of circular tin whistles is 2,000,000 per annum. To make a tin horse 12 inches long does not have to be cast, costing \$75. The children of different countries have different tastes, but tin soldiers are wanted all over the world, the military instinct being as universal in the nursery as in the courts and cabinets of the world.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

As a fact, poachers are a race by themselves; the poaching instinct is bred in the blood and nothing will cure your true-born poacher of it. He begins to poach as soon as he is old enough to steal eggs, and he continues to do so until so long as he can drag one leg after the other. In all other matters he may be a most estimable character. As it is, the love and adoration of the cunning of the hunter, whether of game or of game, the exhilarating reliance on self are perverted to a wholly despicable object. There is scarcely a village in the sporting neighborhoods of England but can point to some such character, well known to all, a hunter by preference, who poaches as a hobby for sheer love of the thing as for gain.—N. Y. Sun.

Pruning Trees.
Many inquiries are made regarding the proper time for pruning trees and shrubs, both ornamental and fruiting. It is impossible to answer except in a general way, as the individuals to be treated must be each one considered. Where considerable pruning is to be done, the need for a practical man with plenty of experience and a knowledge of all kinds of trees is evident. In the case of fruit trees, it may be necessary to thin out the branches to permit the free circulation of air and light—very essential things to strong, healthy growth. Such pruning is done in the winter, any time after the leaves have fallen, though wounds will probably heal with greater ease if made toward spring. A careful painting of the wounds, however, makes it safe earlier. Should the growth of the trees be too straggling, they should be pruned lightly during early summer, while the sap is active and growth is being made. At the same time it will encourage the production of fruit buds, which are set

on short spurs. As regards the ornamental trees, the same rule will apply to the thinning out of branches; the weaker ones are, of course, to be removed, allowing the stronger ones to remain. If they are to be put into shape, possibly a little pruning in winter and a little more in May or June when growth is resumed, would bring about the desired results. The flowering trees and shrubs must be pruned according to their respective characters. If it is desired to retain flowering buds for the first season, most early blooming plants should not be pruned very much until after they have bloomed, as the flowering buds are formed the season previous. Of course, a thinning out will do no harm in this respect, and will give much more strength to the remaining branches. One correspondent asks if the end of March is too late to prune apple trees in northern New York. Following the above principles it would not be a fact, one could prune in any month if it is done judiciously with an understanding of the results that would follow. It is practicable to remove the larger lower limbs from trees at any season of the year. There might be an exception to removing them in the summer time, provided the number of branches removed is in excess of those remaining. This would tend to weaken the trees very greatly. The most favorable time for doing such work is in the winter. If left until early spring, or early summer the wounds will heal more readily, as while the sap is in motion new bark is made at once. In any event it is desirable to paint the wounds with thick oil or paint or something that will keep out the air and moisture until the new growth of wood covers the wound. Much error is diffused by the use of improper terms. A work on forestry, before the writer, referring to attachment of labels of guards to trees, remarks that "it should be by copper wire which stretches as the tree expands." But there is no expansion of a tree in a physical sense. A wave flows over the sand by the sea shore, but by expansion of the waters. In like manner the new wood of trees flows over the older wood—but this is not expansion. If the wire attachment to a label be loosely over a horizontal branch, and yet so firmly that it will not be disturbed by the wind, the wire will cover the new growth, though there be plenty of room in the wire loop for expansion.—Meehan's Monthly.

Pecans Rather Than a Policy.
Mr. Samuel H. James of Mound, La., believes that a pecan grove is of more profit to a man than a life insurance policy. In the Cotton Planter's Journal he says: "About fifteen years ago a life insurance agent approached me, asking me to insure my life. 'No,' said I; 'I will plant me a large pecan grove, and my heirs shall have life insurance. The yearly premiums shall go toward the care and cultivation of the grove, and I shall get my returns while still alive, and leave to my heirs the most valuable piece of property in the state.' I planted my grove in the lowlands of Louisiana, bought the finest seed to be had, gave the trees good attention from the start, and already I am getting fair interest on my investment. I am now forty-two years old this month, and my grove is fifteen years old. The trees came into bearing at nine years, and each year now the yield gets more and more, and the grove more valuable. In five more years, if I am alive, I can afford to live like a prince, and when I write about pecans it will no longer be from Mound, La. The insurance agent who laughed at me committed suicide several years ago, otherwise I might now afford to laugh at him. My plan of life insurance was a perfect success, as all now know, for I not only get good returns during my life, but my heirs will get the principal when I die.

"Every young man, or middle-aged man, should plant some grove of trees while young that will give him good returns in old age. The ordinary produce, such as so hard, and expensive to produce, and the market is so often overstocked, that there is not often much profit in them. Then old people cannot afford to tell as young ones do. Especially should men with young children plan far ahead. They should plant trees that will come into bearing in the years to come. This plan is in more general use in the old countries of Europe, where men plan for fifty years ahead for the improvement of their estates, and it is rapidly getting to be more the case in this country.

"Several varieties of trees could be profitably planted for this purpose. They must be hardy, long-lived and suited to the climate which they are to be planted. The apple, the black walnut (for its wood) and the pecan stand out foremost among these. In rare cases and localities the orange, lemon, English walnut and almond would do, but none of these last mentioned will do on our portion of the South; in fact, the only tree that is suited to that purpose is the pecan. They have everything in their favor, and the only thing against them is the time necessary to bring a grove into bearing. The pecan is the best, because the nuts are the finest of all nuts, and sell for the highest prices in the big cities. Of course, I speak of the large, improved varieties. The little wild ones are scarcely marketable. Then the pecan is not killed by overgrowth, is not subject to any form of blight or disease, and but few insects prey upon them, and all of these are easily handled. After you once get your grove into bearing there is no expense for cultivation or care. All you have to do is to pick the pecans up, put them in barrels and ship them. How different from cotton!

"Where large pecans are planted, you get a large proportion of trees bearing large, big nuts. A few trees will bear inferior nuts, and these you can top and bud any time before they get fifteen years old, and change into fine trees. It is not necessary for one to be young to plant a pecan grove in order to get returns from it.

"My mother was fifty-three years old when my grove was planted, and she could not otherwise have had. In closing, let me give the reader one warning: Do not expect your grove to take care of itself while you live. You must cultivate it and attend to it, or it will not thrive. Cotton is the best thing to plant in a pecan grove. Cotton is nearly always well cultivated, and the pecans get the benefit. I never knew an old man in my life who, upon discussing the pecan question, did not express a regret that he had not planted a pecan grove in his youth, so that it might take care of him in his old age. This at least will not be one of my regrets when I get old."—Southern Farm Magazine.

STATE OF FLORIDA

SMALL NEWSY ITEMS ABOUT EVERYTHING IMAGINABLE.

Clippings of Florida Events From Our State Exchanges Carefully Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

The volume of business at the United States land office at Gainesville is reported to be larger than for some years past.

F. B. Ludlow enjoys the distinction of being the "Pineapple King" of Florida. He owns the largest plenary in the South, which now numbers 700,000 plants, and is located near Naples. Mr. Ludlow expects to have fully 1,000,000 plants growing in the course of the next year.

Automobiles are now to be seen with other conveyances for hire in front of the hotels. The days of the horse-drawn carriage are numbered. Street sweeping will no longer vex us when the horse has passed and the automobile installed.—St. Augustine Record.

There is a fair prospect of securing a Boer colony of 900 families in the Manatee section of this state, comprising the counties of DeSoto, Manatee and Polk. The railroad interests own several thousand acres of land in these counties, and the plan is to give each Boer 200 acres. A meeting will be held in February for furtherance of the enterprise.—Ex.

The Baptists of Florida, who were the pioneer mission workers of Protestantism in Cuba, and whose Havana church (founded by the Rev. Mr. Diah) has a membership of 3,000, and had 7,000 children at its Christmas tree," have sent Miss Mary A. Taylor, of Florida, and Miss Branham, of Missouri, to Havana to assist in local mission work.—Ex.

Letters patent were granted January 11th for the incorporation of the Peninsula Lumber Company, of Jacksonville, with a capital of \$25,000, to build, buy, lease and operate sawmills, planing mills, and other machinery; to manufacture, purchase and sell lumber, to deal in real estate and general merchandise, railroads and tramways. The incorporators are Franklin F. Davis, T. J. Hamill and Arthur Meigs.

The Governor's Guards are contemplating a trip to Pensacola to take part in the Carnival to be held in that city February 18-19. The boys are drilling twice a week now so as to get in trim for the event. There will be a competitive drill with the other companies, which the boys will try for. Although their ranks have recently been largely filled with new recruits, we are sure the Guards will give a good account of themselves, and will uphold the splendid record of their bearing and gentlemanly conduct.—Tallahasseean.

A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, who is now enjoying the hospitality of the East Coast, said recently, in speaking of Florida hotels: "There is no use of talking, Florida has the best hotels in the country. I have traveled in every state in the Union. The hotel attaches are more courteous and guests are given more attention in this state than anywhere else in the Union. In California you register, and no one pays more attention to you, unless you happen to be a freak or a millionaire. Florida will always be the popular winter resort, because it has greater advantages for the tourist than any other state.—Lake Worth News.

On Saturday night several of the trucks of the United States for the purpose of forming a farmers' association. The meeting was called to order by R. H. Burr of Little River, who stated the object of the meeting. A. A. Boggs was elected chairman. After discussing the subject at some length, it was deemed best to form a permanent organization, and the following officers were elected: Thomas J. Peters, president; J. S. Pardue, vice-president; A. A. Boggs, secretary, and C. W. Pence, treasurer. After the appointment of several committees, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

The dwelling house of ex-Tax Assessor W. J. Epperson, occupied by Olin P. Love, general agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock Friday morning. Mr. Love was away from home at the time. Miss Hattie Groover, who was spending the night with Mrs. Love, discovered the fire, but she was unable to get out of the house before it was consumed. The inmates of the house were hurriedly awakened, and escaped in their night dresses. Had the fire been discovered a few minutes later all would have perished. It was the subject of the fire, which was prevented from reaching the residence of A. S. York, and the livery stable of L. A. Duncan. Had either of these buildings caught, the entire business portion of the town—built of wood—would have gone up in smoke.—Lake Butler Cor. T. C. & C.

A young man named Will Tubby, of dusky color and high ambition, a short time ago essayed to be wildly original. He secured a plating outfit and proceeded to transform unambitious copper cents into shining silver pieces. The young man succeeded beyond his wildest dreams. He would prepare several of the delusive pennies and would then rush madly to the nearest fruit stand and demand "a little's worth" of fruit, offering the dealer time in payment. In many cases the dealer, believing the dusky youth to be really in a hurry, would exchange six decayed lannans and a good five-cent piece for the counterfeit. The law, however, finally took cognizance of the young man's game, and a "copper" was procured to "copper" the young man of the copper dimes. In Judge Peoples court the youth was turned over to the United States courts, and it is now assumed that the ingenious young man will soon be doing time for seven years "ahead of his time."—Tampa Tribune.

Governor Jennings has reappointed Major General Patrick Houston, of Tallahassee, adjutant general of Florida. Other members of the new military staff were appointed as follows: Colonel J. H. Taylor, of Tallahassee, assistant adjutant general; Colonel W. A. MacWilliams, of St. Augustine, quartermaster general; Colonel H. M. DeMontmollin, of Palatka, commissary general; Colonel L. T. Shaylor, of Jacksonville, judge advocate general; Colonel Winfield Scott Prosky, of Ocala, chief ordinance officer; Colonel John E. Lambeth, of Gainesville, inspector general; Colonel Henry Bacon, of Jacksonville, surgeon general; Colonel T. W. Kessell, of Pensacola, aide de

camp; Colonel Frank Q. Brown, of Tampa, aide de camp; Colonel N. H. Harrison, of Lake City, aide de camp; Captain C. H. B. Floyd, of Apalachicola, aide de camp; Colonel T. E. Jordan, of E. Rockville, acting aide de camp. Governor Jennings, in accordance with the resolution passed by the legislature of 1890, has appointed Colonel Fred L. Robertson, of Brooksville; John S. Dorman, of Live Oak; J. A. King, of DeFuniak, and J. A. Cobb, of Brooksville, to be examiners of the vouchers, books and records pertaining to the state offices. These examiners will report to the legislature of 1901 at its session in Tallahassee next April. The Governor has also appointed Dr. V. H. Gwin, of Brooksville, to be superintendent of the state penitentiary for the insane at Chattahoochee, vice Hon. John M. Trammell, whose term will expire on February 1, 1901.

A petition was presented to Manatee's mayor several weeks ago, signed by a number of legal voters, asking him to call an election for the purpose of surrendering the town franchise. The election was held in due time and resulted in overwhelming defeat of those opposed to the incorporation. They fell short sixty votes of having enough to surrender the franchise. Number who had signed the petition changed their minds and voted to retain the incorporation. The town has over one mile of good sidewalk and one mile of shell streets to be kept in repair. This has been done with a five mill tax in the past, which is very light.

The birds and squirrels of Ormond are happy to welcome the return of their old and trusted friend, Mr. Carleton. Just a short distance above the Ormond is the rendezvous of these friends, and you can see them around him at any time of the year. The squirrels have become so fond of their friend that they will climb on his knee for a nut, or even walk up his arm to the shoulder and maybe whisper their thanks in his ear; while the blue jays occasionally scream and swoop down from the palmettos and try to drive away the interlopers and secure all the peanuts themselves. With the beautiful background of trees, with gray moss draping them, and beyond all, the river and a glorious Ormond sunset, and in the foreground the friends of the "near to nature's heart," it is a most exquisite picture.—Exchange.

The English law of libel makes profanity a money-saving vice. If you call a man a thief, and cannot prove it to be true, you commit libel. If, however, you furnish your description by any adjectives usually deemed unfit for publication, any libel action brought against you will fall through, for the law says your profanity proves that you are not a thief, and, therefore, you are not actionable for your words.—N. Y. Times.

The Earl of Hopetoun is the first governor of Federated Australia. The Hon. Sir John Forrest, who is standing the country, which ought to be known, are of French origin, springing from a De Hope who went to Scotland with Mary of Guise, mother of Mary Stuart. They were not admitted to the Scottish peerage until 1703. They derive their name from the Hamiltons, dukes of Abercorn, the modern Hopetoun house representing the medieval Abercorn castle. Hopetoun house is a palatial mansion which has few equals in Scotland. The Hopetoun estates are worth about 45,000 £ a year.—Chicago Tribune.

The St. Petersburg fruit and vegetable exhibit opened under auspicious circumstances. The spacious exhibition rooms are crowded with fine displays of southern fruits and vegetables. A long line of tables, extending from the front to the rear of one of the rooms, contains an attractive show of sponges from the Tarpon Springs sponge fishery, which the exhibitors are anxious to show to visitors at its extent and variety. Choice oranges and other citrus fruits in huge pyramids and clusters form another pretty feature of the show. The woman's department is very complete and beautiful, and occupies the entire side of one of the spacious rooms in the Strouger block, where the exhibit is being held.—Ex.

Father and Son on the Farm.
Whether farm life is agreeable or not to a boy depends to a very great extent on the relation between him and the other members of the family. If the son and father enjoy each other's company, they will have entire confidence in each other, and the boy will most likely grow up with a good, broad view of life, and from the greater experience of his father. This is largely the case with the relation between brother and sister, but it is not so important.

As a people, we Americans are not in the least danger of being too polite, and the earlier we begin the better for us. But when the father and son do not understand and indeed know each other's opinions and pleasures, then is when we may expect sorrow sooner or later. In truth, it is surprising how few fathers take any interest in their sons' interests and pleasures, except to discourage them, and how very few ever take the time to teach them to work easily and well.

Some boys are interested in plants, others in birds and insects, and if they are encouraged just a very little, the pleasure they derive from these things will make their whole life bright, not to mention the training in neatness and accuracy they get by so doing. There are too many things done on the farm just as though they were colts. They dare not watch the plumber or lightening-rod man for fear they might get lazy, when they would be only glad to make up all the time lost.

Notice if you please, the way the farmer boys make room for themselves in the cities, and how they are appreciated by the men of influence. These men quickly recognize the kind of boys they would like to have. Can any one tell me why these same boys are never appreciated in the country?—American Agriculturist.

SPARKS FROM WIRE

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Short Stories of the World's Doings Told by Telegraph in Condensed Form.

GOVERNOR ASSASSINATED.
M. Orban de Xivry, Governor of the Belgian province of Luxembourg, was assassinated at Arlon, Belgium, Luxembourg, by a man named Schneider, who afterward committed suicide. Schneider, who was in the employ of the government, recently showed signs of incipient madness. Schneider asked for an audience of the Governor, and immediately after he had been admitted he drew a revolver and shot M. de Xivry. He then blew out his own brains.

MONTREAL'S BIG FIRE.
One of the most disastrous fires from which the city of Montreal has ever suffered began at eight o'clock. Notwithstanding the efforts of the entire fire department, the progress of the flames was not checked until 1 o'clock. By that time it had destroyed property valued at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 dollars.

Included in the property burned is the splendid Board of Trade building, which cost over half a million dollars, with over a hundred flats and half a dozen large firms and two scores of smaller concerns. The weather was cold and the firemen were greatly hampered in this respect. Outside of the Board of Trade building there was not a modern structure among those burned.

The narrow streets, antiquated buildings and the inflammable nature of the stock they contained made a combination when the department was powerless to overcome.

ALABAMA BANK FAILURE.
The Josiah Morris bank, one of the oldest private banking institutions in Alabama, failed to open its doors for business Saturday. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000. Deposits are believed to be heavy. The assets and liabilities are not yet known.

Large crowds assembled around the bank, and much excitement prevailed. No legal tender have been taken.

Montgomery county has about \$300,000 deposited in the bank, and the city of Montgomery also was a large depositor. The county is partially secured by the bond of the city treasurer, and the bank itself was surety on the treasurer's bond. The bank was a depository for many of the railroads entering Montgomery.

SECOND ATLANTA KIDNAPING.
J. T. Patterson, who asked the police to find his son, a young boy, a thirteen-year-old boy, who disappeared from his home in Atlanta last Thursday. Mr. Patterson believes his boy has been kidnapped.

The family of Bass Frazier, who is believed to have been kidnapped two weeks ago from the Georgia School of Technology, have given up hope of ever seeing him again. Frazier's brother, who left for his home in Alabama, has no idea that the \$200 in gold, which he paid a negro who promised to restore the student to his family, will ever be recovered. The police are at work on both cases.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.
Between 12 and 1 Saturday morning, Mr. G. D. Fleming, agent of the Seaboard Air Line at Watertown, two miles east of Lake City, awoke to find his dwelling in flames. Such complete headway had the flames gained that only Mrs. Fleming and her little babe escaped uninjured by the flames. Their two little daughters, aged respectively, three and five years, burned with the mother. It was the worst of the fire, which was caused by a candle being left burning, and the children being recovered from the debris about daylight. Miss Stella Crawford, sister of Mrs. Fleming, and niece of Dr. John L. Crawford, Secretary of State, was dangerously burned, her clothing being on fire when she awoke. While not absolutely fatal, the wounds are gravely serious. Mrs. Fleming was rather severely burned on hands and neck. While the origin of the fire is unknown, there is a theory advanced that it was the work of incendiaries, to cover robbery of money in hands of Agent Fleming, and this seems to be the popular idea from the fact that their slumber was so profound, indicating the use of chloroform to carry out the design of robbery.

HAZARD ABOLISHED.
The president of the four classes in the military academy have sent to Superintendent A. A. Mills the following: "West Point, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1901.—To the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy: Sir—Having become cognizant of how the system of having as prefects at the Military Academy is regarded by the people of the United States, we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motives, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people, should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do reaffirm our former action abolishing the exercising of fourth-class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing, the requiring of fourth-class men to do anything against their desire and the practice of 'calling out' fourth-class men by class action, and that we will not devise other similar practices to replace those abandoned."

QUEEN VICTORIA DEAD.
Queen Victoria died at 3—Edinburgh on the 22nd of January, at the age of 82. The death of this generation, the most stupendous change that could possibly be imagined has taken place today, almost gently, upon the anniversary of the death of the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent, Jan. 22.

The Queen is said to have bid farewell in a feeble monosyllable to her family assembled at her bedside at midday. She first recognized the Prince of Wales, to whom she spoke few words of great moment, then Emperor William and the others present filed past and heard a whispered good-bye. All those in the bedroom were in tears.

The record of the last days of the reign of Victoria is not easy to tell. The correspondent of the Associated Press was the only correspondent admitted to Osborne House, and his interview with Sir Arthur John Rigge, private secretary to the late Queen, was the only official statement that has been given out. For several weeks the Queen has been failing. On Monday week she summoned Lord Roberts and asked him some very searching questions regarding the war in South Africa. On Tuesday she went for a drive, but was visibly affected. On Wednesday, she suffered a paralytic stroke, accompanied by intense physical weakness. It was her first illness in all her eighty-one years, and she would not admit it, then her condition grew so serious that, against her wishes, the family were summoned. When they arrived her reason had practically succumbed to paralysis and weakness.

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one gun for each completed year of the Queen's age.

UPRISING OF CREOLES.
The Creole uprising in Indian Territory is growing to dangerous proportions. Marshal Bennett has just received a telegram from Bristow, I. T., announcing that six hundred armed Creoles, stationed two miles from there, are preparing to attack the town, and pleading for protection from the Marshal.

VENEZUELA HOSTILE.
The attitude of Venezuela toward Americans is hostile. On the 15th of this month, the Venezuelan troops, D. Hoyo barracks at Caracas, mutined, and killed their colonel, the lieutenant and seven men, and then fled in various directions. Two hundred and ten of the men were captured. There was no fighting in the town, and the exact cause of the mutiny is not known.